

THE FAIR.

Our Great Inventory Sale!

After the rush and whirl of the past few weeks comes the general clearing up and inventory. That there has been some wreckage goes without saying, to those that witnessed the crowded condition of store for the two weeks and more before Christmas.

But what is our loss we mean to make your gain, especially will you find it so in Toilet Sets and Dinner Sets.

It needs very close inspection to find one imperfection and yet some of them have a nick or one piece gone, but in place of the nick you will find a large hole in the price and when one piece is missing two are gone from the price.

Until inventory is taken all perfect goods in these two departments can be bought at 10 per cent off.

THE SYNDICATE FAIR STORE,
No. 8 EAST MAIN ST., MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Other Stores—Carbondale, Pittston, Hazelton, Mahanoy City and Shamokin, Pa.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

To the Legislature:

The people of New York, like the people of every other state in the Union are to be congratulated because during the past year the nation has carried to a brilliant triumph one of the most righteous wars of modern times. When last spring it became evident that the interests of humanity and of national honor alike demanded that we should drive Spain from the western hemisphere and free from her tyrannical subject peoples of the islands of the sea, New York responded with eagerness to the call for volunteers, and the cabinet, in congress and in our representatives did all they could to insure the success of the American policy. We are not merely New Yorkers. We are Americans, and the interests of all Americans, whether from the north, the south, the east or the great west are equally dear to the men of the Empire State. As we grow into a nation, which, whether it will or not must inevitably play a great part in good or for evil in the affairs of the world at large, the people of New York wish to understand that they look at all questions of American foreign policy from the most thoroughly national standpoint. The tropic islands we have taken must neither be allowed to lapse into anarchy nor to return under the sway of tyranny. War is a grim thing at best but the war through which we have passed has left us not merely memories of glory won on land and sea, but an even more blessed heritage, the knowledge that it was waged from the highest motives for the good of others as well as for our own national honor. Above all, we are thankful that I brought to me to all of us the fact that the country was indeed one when serious danger confronted it. The men from the east and the west, from the north and the south, the sons of those who wore the blue and of those who wore the gray, the men of means and the men who all their lives long had possessed only what day by day they toiled to earn, stood shoulder to shoulder in the fight, met the same dangers, shared the same hardships and won the same ultimate triumph.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

In our domestic affairs the state is to be congratulated on the gradual return of prosperity. Though temporarily checked by the war, this return has been on the whole steady. The capitalist finds constantly greater business opportunities. The wage-worker in consequence is more steadily employed. The farmer has a better market. No other question is of such permanent importance in the domestic economy of our state as the question of taxation. At present our system of taxation is in utter confusion, full of injustices and of queer anomalies. It is an exceedingly difficult subject, one well worthy the attention of our best men, the men with most highly trained minds and the broadest practical experience, men who are able to approach the subject from the standpoints alike of the farmer, the merchant and the manufacturer. Not only is it necessary to consider whether any kind of tax ought, if practicable, to be levied, but whether it is in fact practicable to levy it. We should discourage the building up of nontaxable interests, and yet we should discourage driving property out of the state by unwise taxation, or levying a tax which is in effect largely a tax upon honesty. I most earnestly commend the whole matter to your special attention.

THE CANALS.

New York state took the lead in this country in the promotion of a canal system, and the operation of the Erie canal has been of incalculable benefit not merely to Buffalo, New York and Brooklyn and cities of the Mohawk valley, but to all of the state; for, when a part of it is benefited, the benefit is shared ultimately by the whole.

has fallen off relatively to other cities as regards the increase of her commerce, and in exports there has been a positive decrease. Under my predecessor a commission was appointed to examine into the causes of this decline. I recommend that this commission be allowed ample additional time to close its work, the subject being one of such vast importance, and that it be given all needful aid.

The canals at present are in such condition that the money already expended will avail nothing if the work is discontinued. As a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, so the navigability of the canals is determined by the shallowest sections. While I do not now recommend the voting of any large amounts of money, yet in fixing up those different parts expenditures that can be clearly made within the constitution should be authorized.

MUST MAINTAIN SUPREMACY.

It is essential to the state no less than to the city of New York that our commercial supremacy should be maintained. With this end in view the canals should be administered economically and with an eye single to the welfare of the whole people. Any man, whether public servant or contractor, who in any way defrauds the state or perverts the business of the state to his private gain must be dealt with as rigorously as the laws will permit. The canal investigating commission appointed by my predecessor pursuant to the provisions of chapter 15 of the laws of 1898 has completed its work and made its report. Its work has been of great service to the state. The act provided that the commission should receive without pay, but should receive the actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of its duty. The commission was also authorized to employ counsel, experts, engineers and such other assistants as it might deem necessary. The time for making its report was extended by my predecessor to the latest date authorized by law, and the investigation made was broad in its scope and searching in its nature.

In addition to the report of the commission required by law, which is herewith transmitted to you, a supplemental report of the commission's expenses has been made and filed, by which it appears that the appropriation made for the expenses of the investigation has been exhausted and that it will require an additional sum of \$11,869.51 to discharge the obligations of the commission properly incurred in the performance of its duty. I recommend that the further sum of \$12,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary be appropriated without delay for such purpose. I shall later communicate with you further on the subject of the canal and as to the exact course to be followed in regard to them.

LABOR.

Of late years there has been a tendency to extend the sphere of state action in various directions. This is a tendency which may readily be carried too far, and the state should give expression to it only when the good to be achieved is undoubted, and when there is no reasonable probability that it will be counteracted by harm. Nevertheless much good has resulted in the past from such state action. In bygone ages, when wrong most frequently took the form of brutal violence, the aid of the state was invoked to shackle force, and exactly as we have shackled force in the past so it may be necessary more and more to shackle cunning in the present. The right to interfere against the individual who does wrong by craft is, of course, as great as the right to interfere against one who does wrong by open violence, though it is a much more simple matter to interfere effectually in the one case than in the other. Great care, however, must be exercised in the interference. The machinery of business is delicate and complicated, and if it is improperly disarranged or interfered with, the harm, which at first falls on the business men of greater or less wealth and on the corporations, will ultimately be distributed throughout the community at large.

In dealing with the interests which we have grown to group together as the interests of labor we must always

a law be passed introducing one uniform practice for the entire state, and providing, as required by the constitution, for the enforcement of proper civil service regulations in the state and its subdivisions. This law should be modeled in its essential provisions upon the old civil service law which was repealed by the civil service law now upon the statute books. I do not make a fetch of written competitive examinations for admission to the civil service. There are situations where these written competitive examinations are not applicable at all. There are others where they can be used simply as makeshifts—that is, as being better than a system of appointment through political favoritism, but as being very far from perfect, and not as good as if the appointments were made by an unhampered official trying to get the best man without regard to political considerations. Physical examinations and technical examinations into the capacity of the man to do the work sought should, wherever advisable, be used to supplement or even to supplant the written examination proper, and this written examination itself should be of as practical a type as possible and directed to the special needs of the position sought. There is no need of discussing the advantages of the methods which we have grown to group together when we speak of civil service reform. They have by long experience been proved to work admirably. What has succeeded in great branches of the national service will surely succeed in the state service if given a proper trial. Let the clerks, stenographers and the like be appointed as the result of written competitive examinations. Let other employees be appointed after written competitive examinations where possible, and where it is not possible then let the places be subject to other kinds of competitive examinations, or of noncompetitive examinations, or be exempted from examination, in accordance with the actual needs of the service.

The veteran of the civil war should be legally guaranteed preference in appointment to and in retention in office—that is, he should be appointed to any vacancy when he can show his fitness to fill it—and he should not be removed without trial by the appointing officer, at which he can make his defense. There is no intention to condone corruption or pass over inefficiency in a veteran, but if he is honest and efficient he is entitled to preference.

OVERLEGISLATION.

I invite the attention of the legislature particularly to the evils of overlegislation. The tendency to pass laws which are utterly unnecessary, even when not pernicious, or which are enacted purely to favor certain special private interests, seems to grow instead of diminish. It is difficult to devise an efficient check for it, but strenuous efforts should be made to find out and put into operation some such check. The state suffers very much more from overlegislation than it does from lack of legislation. One partial remedy for the evil would be to amend the constitution so as to provide for biennial sessions of the legislature. The legislature has already passed this proposed amendment once. I recommend that it be passed again this year in order that it may be submitted to the people next fall. I also advise that an investigation be made of the methods employed in other representative bodies for getting rid of the evil. I direct your attention to the custom of the British parliament, which puts upon the would-be beneficiary the cost of all private and special legislation and wisely makes it difficult to obtain at all and impossible to obtain without full advertisement and discussion. No special law should be passed where passing a general law will serve the purpose.

I call the attention of the legislature to the desirability of gradually extending the sphere in which the suffrage can be exercised by women. The legislature should see that the excellent movement to better our roads is continued and that it is conducted primarily in the interests of the farmers and market gardeners.

Every effort should be made to reduce the expenses of the state government. Appropriations should be itemized and not, save in rare cases, made in lump sums. All needless offices should be abolished.

I call the attention of the legislature to the need of improved facilities for rapid transit in the city of New York. As the city extends the need for the establishment of an improved system of rapid transit becomes more and more imperative, and the legislature should take every means to find out the best system to adopt.

CUT DOWNS RECOMMENDED.

In New York city even more than in the state there is need of cutting down the salaries of certain officials, of forcing others to do more work and of altogether getting rid of yet others. I suggest that you investigate carefully whether there is need to retain in existence such offices as those of the chamberlain of the city and the special commissioner of jurors; whether the fees given to the sheriffs of the county of New York and of the county of Kings and the county clerk and register of Kings should not be turned in to the counties, salaries being allowed the officials in their stead, and whether the judges of the municipal courts of the city should not be required to sit every day, so that workmen, who are the chief patrons of these courts, in such suits as those for the payment of wages, may not be compelled to lose day after day in attendance. Very many clerkships, inspectorships and positions held by deputies could be abolished. The evils of the police system in New York have become very serious. I may find it necessary to communicate with you again on this matter.

Of an interest and importance secondary only to that of the Greater New York are the cities of the second and third classes. Owing to their relative unimportance when taken singly, they have often been overlooked. While

opportunity to get to the front, and an equal meed of praise attaches to those who were fortunate enough to cross the seas and to those equally devoted and equally patriotic but less fortunate soldiers to whom fell the harder task of waiting in camps on American soil through the weary months for the call to action which never came. The volunteers, the national guardsmen, not only of New York, but of all the United States, have won, by their ready response to the country's call, the right to full justice, to full recognition of their services, by national and state government alike.

FAVORS ARMY INCREASE.

Many of the troops who volunteered gladly for the emergency, now that the war is over, are most anxious to return. That they are not all of them able to return is due to the utterly inadequate size of our regular army. If our regular army is, as it should be, increased to 100,000 men, the hard necessity of retaining in the service the volunteer organizations which ought not to be retained will disappear.

A very wise act of the last legislature has for the first time put the organization of the guard in this state on a proper footing. We now have a major general who is in fact and not merely in name the head of the national guard. The adjutant general is to work in conjunction with him. He is not an independent officer, still less a superior officer. He can do no more than deliver the orders of the governor and act as his representative. The major general has the power, and he should be given every possible facility for the exercise of this power. If he fails to do his duty or fails to bring the guard up to the proper pitch of efficiency, he should be removed and another put in his place. But so long as he is in office, he must be given a free hand. In other words, he must be given full power, so that the responsibility should be held responsible for the exercise of this power and responsibility.

I call your special attention to the arms of the guard. The lamentable result of keeping the guard armed with archaic weapons utterly unfit for modern warfare was shown very conclusively in the late contest with Spain. It is an understatement of the case to say that a single first class regiment armed with the Krag-Jorgensen is worth three regiments armed with a low power, single shot, black powder piece like the Springfield. The national guard should be armed with a small caliber, high power rifle, preferably that used by the regular army. In any event the cartridge should be the same. The last point is of the utmost importance. All the fighting forces of this country should use the same cartridge. It is a great mistake for the army and navy to use different rifles, but it is an even greater mistake for the army and the national guard to use different rifles. The Springfield musket as a modern arm has two drawbacks. First, owing to the limited range, it is of small value against a foe armed with high power, repeating rifles. Second, owing to the black powder, it is a source of utmost danger to whoever uses it, as the smoke that it makes serves as a target and the body of men using it immediately become the object of all the hostile fire from every part of the field within range. This was shown not merely by the experience of the national guard in Cuba, but by the experience of the regular artillery, which also had black powder weapons and which suffered in consequence exactly as the guard did. It has been proposed as a remedy to supply smokeless powder for the present weapon. It is doubtful whether or not this could be done, but if it were done it would render the weapon less dangerous to the user without rendering it much more formidable to the foe. Any such half measure would be a failure. Our national guardsmen are entitled to the best type of weapon. In a riot they could probably do the best work with shotguns, but we must have rifles, and these rifles should be of the highest type and should take the same cartridge that is used by the United States regular troops.

The regimental hospital corps should be kept up, and encouraged. The war with Spain has demonstrated the necessity of the regimental hospital.

THE RED CROSS.

The Red Cross and kindred organizations have done admirable work for our soldiers during the summer. Just past right hand of the medical department of the army, in peace and war, for even the best medical department will always need volunteer aid in the case of battles or of camp epidemics. In America the Red Cross should have a federal organization, with, in every state, chapters which should be in close touch with the national guard, attending the encampments and forming schools of instruction in military methods. We should then have in this state, for instance, "the Red Cross of the national guard of New York," which should be recognized by the national government.

The naval militia did admirable work in the late war, justifying their existence as completely as the national guard did. The New York naval militia furnished practically the entire crew and all but two of the highest officers on board of the warship Yankee. They were fortunate in having in the person of Commander Bronson one of the most gallant and efficient captains in the United States navy, and they did their duty in first class style. It would be difficult to parallel in the history of other naval nations what was done in this war by those naval militia organizations which, in addition to helping provide for our coast defense, actually furnished the entire crews of four large warships, thereby supplying a pressing need, due to the inadequate size of our splendid regular navy. The state should carefully preserve and build up this arm of the service.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The methods of appointment to the civil service of the state are now in utter confusion, no less than three systems being in effect in the city of New York, and in other cities, and one in the state at large. I recommend that

of furnishing safe and wholesome appointments for their employees. Only those who desire to evade the law and disregard the common demands of sanitation, domestic decency and wholesome industrial methods will object, and it is these the law desires to reach. I submit this to the serious consideration of the legislature and suggest that an amendment to the law embodying this idea be adopted, to the end that the unwholesome, lawless and un-American sweatshop system shall disappear from our industrial life.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The law requiring an eight hour day and a prevailing rate of wages for state employees is not trusted to any authority for enforcement. If this law is to remain on the statute books, it should be enforced, and therefore the legislature should make it the particular business of somebody to enforce it. A recent decision of the court of appeals has decided unconstitutionally the law which provides that there shall be a mark on prison made goods indicating that they are such. This matter should receive the attention of the legislature in order that some means may be devised whereby the free mechanic shall not be brought into competition with prison labor.

The bureau of labor statistics, the board of mediation and arbitration and the factory inspector's department must be brought to the highest standard of efficiency and usefulness. The work of these departments, to report the actual conditions of labor, to seek to establish harmonious relations between labor and capital and to enforce such labor legislation as has been passed with the approval of the people of the state, is of supreme importance. The efficiency of their service concerns not only those immediately affected, but also the entire public, and they should receive our prompt and cordial cooperation in every attempt to fulfill their respective duties.

The bureau of labor statistics in collecting the material for its reports has received valuable aid from manufacturers and officers of labor organizations. The reports of the department must be practical, strictly accurate in all statements of fact and based on investigations conducted in accordance with modern scientific methods.

In various trades the relations between labor and capital have frequently been adjusted to the advantage of both by conferences between intelligent employers and reasonable workmen. Such mutual understanding is in the highest degree desirable. It promotes industrial peace and general prosperity. Where disturbance exists and before it has gone too far the board of mediation and arbitration should seek to secure a fair settlement of the difficulties and a re-establishment of harmonious relations. It should also constantly endeavor to promote the extension of intelligent methods of settlement of labor disputes, so that, through the recognition by each party of the just rights of the other, strikes and lockouts may yield to wiser and more peaceful measures.

THE STATE MILITIA.

The national guard of this state requires special attention. During the past year the guard was suddenly called upon to supply deficiencies in our scheme of national defense due to the very small size of our regular army, which was, and is, totally inadequate to the necessities of the nation, admirable though the army itself is in quality. The emergency was so sudden as to necessitate the calling out of the men of the national guard regiments, the time to raise and discipline ordinary volunteer regiments being lacking. It is much to be hoped that some well thought out plan may be adopted by the national government for the use of the guard in any future war. It would probably prove wisest to order the guard for use in the United States, thus freeing the regular army for any expedition, at the same time calling for volunteer regiments into which those guardsmen who wished might go. Then, when the volunteer force proper had been put in fair condition, the guard could be ordered home. In other words, the guard should be used as it was in the civil war and should not be called out for foreign service. The identity of each organization of the guard should be preserved.

This calling out of the guard to do the work which should have been done by the regulars and by special volunteer organizations caused great hardship and has resulted in much temporary disorganization in the guard itself. The work which the national guardsmen ought normally to perform differs entirely from that expected from regulars. All men who are admitted to the national guard should be physically and morally fit for any soldierly duty, but there are many men who do invaluable service in the guard who ought not to be called upon to serve in long campaigns unless there is urgent need. For instance, a large number of our most useful guardsmen who gladly give their service to the state are men of small means, business men, mechanics, clerks and laborers, with families who are dependent upon their exertions. Ordinary service in the guard does not interfere in the least with these men's work, and absence from their work for a few weeks to meet a special emergency does not cause any great hardship, but absence on a long campaign means the actual loss of the job, with delay in securing another after the return. This causes widespread suffering and hardship. It is right to ask them to perform a short term of duty, but not a long term, and the discrimination to enlist for a long term should not be held to in any way reflect on them. If the country needs the services even of men with families then, whatever the individual suffering, the service should be freely given, but where the necessity can be met by enlisting some of the tens of thousands of young unmarried men who are eager to volunteer it is only to employ men who can be ill spared. The guard gave conclusive proof of its patriotism by the quickness with which it sought the chance to go to the war. New York has a right to be proud of the way in which her citizen soldiers sought op-

keep in mind the fact that ultimately each man's salvation rests mainly with himself and that no amount of legislation or of combination can supply the lack of individual initiative—the lack of individual energy, honesty, thrift and industry. Yet this capacity for individual self help can and should be generally supplemented by that form of self help that follows on organization and association, as has been shown by the careers of many of the trade unions and labor federations, and sometimes it can be supplemented by the direct action of the state itself.

The development in extent and variety of industries has necessitated legislation in the interest of labor. This legislation is not necessarily against the interest of capital. On the contrary, it is wisely devised. It is for the benefit of both laborers and employers. We have very wisely passed many laws for the benefit of labor, in themselves good and for the time being sufficient, but experience has shown that the full benefit of these laws is not obtained, through the lack of proper means of enforcing them and the failure to make any one department responsible for their enforcement.

LAW AS TO MINORS.

At present the enforcement of the law regulating the hours of labor of minors under 14 years of age and of women employed in mercantile establishments and the sanitary condition of stores and buildings used for similar purposes in large cities is left to the board of health. If the city government fails to furnish the proper appropriation and appoint the necessary officers to carry out the law, as is at present the case in New York city, it is practically a dead letter.

Another important statute of this character relates to providing secure scaffolding in the erection of new buildings. The law on this subject is all that could be desired, but its enforcement is left to the city police, and, as a matter of fact, practically no provision is made for carrying it into effect. In New York city, where this law is most needed, police officers are unacquainted with the character and requirements of the law. Most of them indeed are not aware that the enforcement of this law is any part of their duty.

The law regulating the hours of labor on surface railroads is also an excellent provision against the tendency to work the men an almost unlimited number of hours. The enforcement of this law is left to the railroad commissioners. As they have no active force to use for such a purpose the law falls by default except when individual citizens undertake the prosecutions. The employees themselves will rarely or never complain for fear of being discharged.

In order that the desire of the people, definitely expressed in this wholesome legislation, shall be made effective I recommend that the enforcement of the entire body of legislation relating to labor be placed under the board of factory inspectors. This would simplify the whole question of labor legislation and place the responsibility for its enforcement where it properly belongs and would also give the maximum efficiency of service with the minimum cost to the state. With a slight increase in the general force of factory inspectors this work can be done for the whole state and the object of the legislation be satisfactorily secured to the people. I recommend that the legislature provide for additional factory inspectors, so as to bring the total number up to 50, and also that the governor be empowered to appoint unsalaried deputies.

THE SWEATSHOPS.

Another very important phase of this subject is the sweatshop system, which is practically the conversion of the poorest class of living apartments into unwholesome, pest creating and crime breeding workshops. Laws have been enacted by the legislature to suppress this vile phase of industrial life in our large cities by prohibiting the use of dwellings for the purposes of manufacture. Although the law is quite explicit and the intent of the legislature obvious great difficulty has been experienced in its effective enforcement. It is everywhere agreed that this tenement house, or sweatshop, system is degrading to the unfortunate individuals engaged in it and to the social and moral life of the community in which it exists. How to enforce the law on this subject has perplexed the state men of other countries and states as well as our own.

The most effective and uninquishable means yet devised for accomplishing this end is that recently adopted by Massachusetts, viz., providing that buildings used for manufacturing purposes must have a permit or license, such license or permit to be granted only on condition that the requirements of the law for manufacturing purposes. These permits or licenses ought to be granted by the board of factory inspectors, who should be held responsible for the proper inspection of the buildings and the enforcement of the law.

There are several reasons why this simple method would be effective. It would at once classify buildings used for manufacturing purposes, as a building so used without a permit would be violating the law. It would prevent much friction, because all requirements of the law would have to be fulfilled before the building was used. This would be a great advantage in the erection of new buildings, as proper conveniences including accessible fire escapes, guard rails, elevators and other appointments would be required and easily furnished when new buildings were being erected or when old ones were being changed for manufacturing purposes. Nor does this involve any radical innovation. It is simply applying the recognized principle upon which all boards of health now everywhere act in requiring that the plans for erecting new buildings or alterations of old ones must be submitted to the building and health department and a certificate of approval granted before the building can be erected, altered, or used for the premises occupied. Legitimate manufacturers will not object to this, because they are de-

THIS WEEK!

Prices Will Be Cut
on Holiday Goods.

CALL AND SEE

C. EMMET CRAWFORD,

44-46 North Street.

Also Newburgh and Port Jervis.

One lady says she gained three pounds while taking one bottle of McMonagle & Rogers' Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil—also grew to like the taste of it!

There's nothing better than our Emulsion to build up on after Grippe, pneumonia or fever.

We make it from purest materials as carefully as a prescription. Then we know its all right and Physicians recommend it.

Our 75 cent bottles are one-third larger than kinds usually sold for a dollar—Get the genuine. Remember the price 75 cents.

McMonagle & Rogers, 30 North St. and 155 North St. (North Side Pharmacy.)

For that hacking grippe cough or tickling in the throat, McMonagle & Rogers' Throat Lozenges are excellent—10 cents a box.

30 North St. and 155 North St. (North Side Pharmacy.)

Malt Extract—best quality—six bottles for a dollar. McMonagle & Rogers.

PRICES REDUCED

on all

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT

The Cheapest House Furnishers.

FRANCE & HATHAWAY,

75 AND 27 EAST MAIN STREET

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

—See Orange County Trust Bank report.
—Clothing at sale of Manhattan Market.
—Good sleighs for sale by the Empire State Wagon Co.
—Maiden underwear sale at H. E. Churchill & Co.'s.
—Annual meeting Orange Co. Telephone Co.
—Cows for sale by H. Givens.
—Health restored by Dr. Miles' Nervine.
—Sole agent given with Fairy Soap.
—Constipation cured by Cassars.
—For backache, Boas' Pills.

LIVE LOCAL TOPICS.

—Remember that the third page of this paper contains good local matter, today.

—The Ferry & Neper hat shop in Newburgh has an order for 5,000 army hats.
—The date of the 24th Band's concert has been changed from Feb. 2nd to Jan. 26.

—Charles W. Roth and Richard Mulford have taken positions with the Gately & Fitzgerald Co.

—The annual election of directors of the Orange County Telephone Company will be held January 19.

—The Merchants' Association will meet at the Board of Trade Rooms, tomorrow night, at 8 o'clock.

—The Argus is indebted to Case & Taylor, real estate and insurance agents, for a supply of calendars for 1899.

—Hot drinks, beef tea, clam bouillon, tomato bouillon, chocolate, lemon and coffee, at Laskaris, 34 North street, 11.

—In Newburgh, Monday morning, thermometers stood at from 10 to 14° below zero. At Washingtonville 15° below was noticed.

—The 24th Band will have full rehearsals at the armory, Monday and Thursday evenings, until the date of its concert at the Casino.

—The Y. P. S. C. E. societies of Middletown, Goshen and Denton will hold a rally at the Congregational Church Friday evening, Jan. 27th.

—St. Joseph's Catholic Benevolent Society at its annual meeting voted to continue Augustus Heineman in charge of its rooms, which include Nearing Hall.

—Edward Devore was elected secretary of St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, Sunday, instead of M. J. Cashman, who is now with the 69th Regiment in the south.

PERSONAL.

—Reeve A. Silk went to New York, today, to enter a law school.

—Walter O'Neal, of Norwich, is the guest of Alderman O'Neal.

—Geo. A. Swalm, Sr., is confined to his home on North street with grip.

—Dr. E. M. Schultz will reopen his office on James street, to-morrow.

—Harry E. Beyer, who has been visiting in town, returned to New York, today.

—Miss Florence Sliter returned to Boston, today, to resume her musical studies.

—Cooper Degraw, who returned from Greenwood Lake, Tuesday, states that his brother is very low.

—William Allison Davis will hold a grand masquerade ball at the Casino, March 17, St. Patrick's Day.

—John Faulkner, of Middletown, spent New Year's Day with friends in this village. —*Liberty Gazette.*

—Arnold Richter, who spent the past ten days with his parents in Kingston, returned to Middletown, Tuesday.

—Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Sweazy, who have been spending the past week at Asbury Park, returned home Tuesday evening.

—Miss Grace Campbell, of Warwick, is visiting Miss Florence Decker. She is a schoolmate of Miss Decker at Ossining Seminary.

—Roland Smith, who is in the employ of the Drake & Stratton Company, at Havana, has recovered from an attack of diphtheria.

—Miss Mabel P. Norris, of Concord, N. H., who has been spending a fortnight with Miss Edith Ryce and incidentally making a long list of friends, returned home, today.

—O. C. G. Urban, formerly superintendent of the Middletown-Goshen electric road, is reported to be very seriously ill with fever at Key West, where he went to superintend the construction of an electric road.

—E. D. C. Evans has been confined to his home with fever for eight weeks, ending to-night. Not once has he been able to raise his head from his pillow in that time. Now, his doctors think an attack of pleurisy is threatened.

Bank Dividends.

—The National Bank of Orange county at Goshen has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, free of taxes.

—The Walden Savings Bank has declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st at the rate of four per cent, per annum on sums of \$1,000 and under and three per cent on sums above that amount.

A State School Inspector in Town.

The State Inspector of Attendance, Mr. Ames, is visiting the schools in this city, today. His visit has special reference to the enforcement of the compulsory attendance law.

Special Meeting of Gen. Lyon Post Relief Corps.

A special meeting of Gen. Lyon Post Relief Corps, Thursday evening, Jan. 5, at 7:30 o'clock, at the home of the president, Mrs. Mary Luckey, 9 Knapp avenue.

To be entirely relieved of the aches and pains of rheumatism means a great deal, and Hood's Sarsaparilla does it.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of cheap imitations.

Chas. H. Thier

BENCH, BAR AND JURY.

TRIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT AT GOSHEN.

Many of the Eighty-three Cases on the Calendar Ready for Trial and a Two Weeks' Term Likely—Verdict in Miller's Suit Against the Erie Reduced by the Judge. But Big Bill of Costs Stands—Lawyer in a Terrible Mood—Notes and Incidents of the Court.

GOSHEN, Jan. 4.—The trial term of the Supreme Court opened at the Court House in Goshen, yesterday morning. Hon. M. H. Hirschberg, the presiding justice, had every appearance of having included among his New Year's resolutions a determination to be thoroughly good natured on the bench, for his happy smile and witty, pleasant sallies at the attorneys helped vastly to brighten up the dull proceedings of the day.

During the morning, County Judge Beattie came into court and Judge Hirschberg promptly invited him to occupy a seat beside him. Judge Beattie accepted and remained on the bench during most of the proceedings.

The calendar was called as published in yesterday's Argus. It contained but eighty-three cases, an unusually small number for this term. After excusing several citizens from serving, who were drawn as Grand Jurors, there remained present but fourteen and as the law requires that at least sixteen shall be present in order to organize and do business, the Court ordered that an extra panel of twelve jurors be drawn to make up the number. County Clerk Taggart did so and ordered those on hand yesterday to report this morning. This is the first time in the history of Orange county that such a thing has occurred. There is but little doubt that the prevalence of grip is responsible for the fact that so many Grand Jurors failed to answer to their names.

A RAILROAD CASE'S FOURTH TRIAL.

No 1 on the calendar, the case of George Miller vs. John King and another, as receivers of the Erie, was called for trial. This is the fourth time this case has been passed upon by a jury. It is an action brought to recover damages, the plaintiff alleging that he purchased a ticket at Middletown for Sparrowbush, being told by the Middletown agent that the milk train stopped at that point. The train did not stop there and he was put off in the Port Jervis yard. The work of selecting a jury occupied over an hour and the examination of the plaintiff was barely under way when court adjourned for dinner. The evidence was of the most uninteresting nature, much of it being read from stenographer's minutes taken at former trials of the case. Ex-Assemblyman Daniel P. Schalta, of Port Jervis, was one of the witnesses for the defendants. John W. Lyon, attorney for plaintiff, and Henry Bacon, for defendants, each occupied about half an hour in summing up and both of the lawyers took occasion to get in a few "personal jibes" that were enjoyed by those present. Judge Hirschberg charged the jury in a sharp concise way and they retired at 4:30.

They returned at 5:40 a verdict for the plaintiff of \$200. His Honor ruled to set aside the verdict unless the plaintiff agreed to accept \$50. This was agreed to. Costs in the case amounting to over \$1,000, must be paid by the defendant.

PURDY VS. CORWIN.

The case of Leander Purdy vs. Allen W. Corwin, as executor, etc., No. 7 on the calendar, was taken up when the first jury retired. It took but a few minutes to fill the jury box, and W. F. O'Neill opened the case for the plaintiff. This is a suit brought by Mr. Purdy to recover the cost of certain lumber, valued at \$250, upon which there is claimed to be due a balance of \$235. Mr. Purdy leased the Bell House, Middletown, to Henry R. Corwin, entering into a contract with Mr. Corwin which stipulated that he (Mr. Purdy) be allowed to expend \$400 for lumber and repairs to the premises for which Mr. Corwin was to reimburse him. Upon this contract Mr. Purdy claims to have spent \$250. Mr. Corwin's executor, Allen W. Corwin, refused to pay the balance claimed to be due.

Mr. Purdy was called to the stand, and Counselor Thomas Watts, of this city, proceeded to distinguish himself as the champion "objector" of the Orange county bar. The two combative attorneys—Watts and O'Neill—went at it "hammer and tongs," to use a prize-ring phrase, and kept at it persistently, despite Judge Hirschberg's warnings and pleadings with them. His Honor told them that if they continued a pretty bad when they both talked at once. Objections flew thicker than flies on a summer day all through Mr. O'Neill's examination of the plaintiff. The justice, as well as those in attendance, thoroughly enjoyed the noisy set-to. After the reading of some depositions, court adjourned at about 5:45, until 9 o'clock this morning, when the case was resumed.

The case was given to the jury at 10:30 this morning, and after an hour's absence it returned a verdict for \$562 in favor of plaintiff.

SETTLED BEFORE TRIAL.

During the afternoon, the case of William Hine vs. John Featherstone's Sons, No. 47 on the calendar, was settled by the payment to the plaintiff of \$650 by the defendants. This was an action brought to recover damages for injuries resulting from a stationary engine at the Orange County Brewery, in Middletown, by reason of the explosion of an ammonia shell, which frightened him. John C. R. Taylor for plaintiff, Harry & Dutton for defendants.

The case of Fred Hamilton vs. Frank H. Davis, No. 14, was next called. The

parties live in the town of Greenville and this action is brought to recover damages for false arrest. The case is still on.

The Grand Jury was charged, this morning, Edgar C. Barnes, of Newburgh, having been made foreman.

COURT ROOM NOTES.

W. F. O'Neill, of your city, leads the bar of the county in the number of cases upon the calendar in which he has "a finger in the pie." Out of the total of eighty-three cases, Mr. O'Neill is interested in twenty-five. He'll have a pretty stiff two weeks' work.

During the afternoon, the Goshen horsemen flocked to Main street with their fast ones, and court attendants had only to go out upon the court house stoop to see the trials of speed.

Lawyers are of the opinion that the present term will extend well over into next week.

The bench was artistically draped with the national colors.

There was a large representation of lawyers in attendance, which leads to the belief that they are "grip proof."

Eleven members of the first trial jury were farmers.

W. H. Murphy, of New York city, formerly of Middletown, a witness in the Purdy-Corwin case, was overcome by the heat and stifling atmosphere of the stuffy, crowded court room, during the afternoon, and fainted away. He was carried outdoors where he soon revived. A lady, who accompanied him, created an excitement by a show of hysteria over her escort's condition.

SUMMIT LAKE'S ICE CROP.

Busy Times Among the Ice Harvesters.—Fifty Men and Twelve Teams at Work.

The Middletown Ice Company began to reap the harvest on its lake at the Summit, this morning, in dead earnest. The ice is ten inches thick and covered with a thin snow top. The work is under the direction of Louis G. Wilson, and fifty men and twelve teams are in the service.

The teams and part of the men are engaged in putting 1,300 tons of ice in the State Hospital's ice house.

The ice houses belonging to the company at the Summit are also being filled as rapidly as the remaining force of men can do it. The men are in charge of Timekeeper Geo. S. MacDonald in the absence of Mr. Wilson.

If the weather continues favorable the ice houses will be filled by Saturday night. The method of doing the work is very interesting and not a few well known Middletowners who have leisure time on their hands have been watching the modus operandi to-day.

C. E. MACOMBER'S ENGAGEMENTS

Rehearsing "The Mikado" in Newark and "Priscilla" in Gloucester.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Macomber, the latter having joined the former here, Saturday, went to Newark, Tuesday night. An amateur company is rehearsing "The Mikado" there. It will be given Feb. 6-8. A company is also rehearsing "Priscilla" at Gloucester, Mass. The local amateurs are planning to produce "The Mikado" here in the spring under Mr. Macomber's management.

Way a Liberty Hose Company is Like a Lobster.

Liberty's fire department was called out, Monday morning, on account of a fire in the upper part of Briscoe's wagon shop in that village. The blaze was soon extinguished. The Gazette, in its account of the fire, says:

"One of the hose companies reminds us of a lobster—attending the fire backwards, or in other words, with the hose wound onto the cart backwards."

Real Estate Notes.

A. V. Boak, real estate agent, has sold for L. R. Clements, his three story and basement brick house on Washington street, known as the late Charles VanHorn residence, to D. C. McMonagle, who takes immediate possession, and will make many improvements and put the house in first class order.

Obituary Notes.

—Milton D. Mapes, one of Newburgh's oldest residents and the oldest member of Trinity Methodist Church, that city, died Tuesday morning, in his eighty-ninth year. He was for many years in the lumber business.

—J. Warren Barton, a prominent citizen and extensive grower of Mountville, died there, Friday evening, aged seventy-two years.

—George S. Barton, who, for many years, conducted a grocery store in Newburgh and Wash. Groveville, and who was for a time a resident of Warrenton, died in New York city, Tuesday morning, aged forty-eight years.

Bank Dividends.

—Both of the Port Jervis national banks have declared semi-annual dividends of five per cent.

Skeptics Turn Believers and Are Cured.

"When I read that Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder could relieve Catarrh in 10 minutes I was far from being convinced. I tried it—a single puff through the blow afforded instant relief, stopped pain over the eyes and cleansed the nasal passages. To-day I am free from Catarrh."—B. L. Eagan's (Easton, Pa.) experience has been that of thousands of others and may be yours.

Sold by J. E. Mills and McMonagle & Rogers.

AT THE COUNTY SEAT.

INCIDENTS AND HAPPENINGS IN GOSHEN TOWN.

Firemen Defeat the Election—Clothes Line Thieves at Work—Schools Reopened—Week of Prayer Meetings—Vital Statistics—Tramp Burglars.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

—The election of officers of Dikeman Hose Company was, last night, adjourned to the February meeting.

—Thieves stole a quantity of clothes from a line in the yard of a residence on the western end of West Main street, last night.

—School reopened, this morning, with an attendance but slightly effected by the grip epidemic.

—Services will be held at the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, this week, at 7:30.

—During December there were six deaths, eight births and one marriage in Goshen town.

—The Orange County Board of Underwriters will meet at the St. Elmo Hotel, in this village, on Monday, January 9, at 2 o'clock. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

—Assemblyman Bedell is at Albany to attend the opening session of the State Legislature.

—The Erie carpenter shop was broken into, Monday night, by men who built a fire and remained all night, departing early in the morning. They took a number of valuable tools belonging to the workmen. Entrance was effected through a window. There were three men in the party as shown by the footprints in the snow. They are supposed to have been tramps.

—Eliot Hook and Ladder Company will elect officers to-night.

—Rev. R. B. Clark preached, Sunday, a special sermon commemorative of the thirtieth anniversary of his pastorate of the Presbyterian Church. The statistics of the year's work were most encouraging, there having been fifty-one additions to the church's membership. During the year, ten members of the church died, and thirteen were dismissed to other churches.

Navigation Closed on the Hudson.

The propeller Newburgh of the Ramsdell line, made her last trip, Sunday afternoon. Seven hours were required to make the trip, very heavy ice having been encountered south of West Point. On reaching Newburgh the boat was laid up for the season. The milk that has been shipped by the Newburgh boats will now go to New York by rail.

WILL LEAVE PORT JERVIS.

Father Salley Going to Newburgh to Accept the Rectorate of St. Patrick's Church.

Announcement is made that Rev. M. Salley will leave St. Mary's Church, Port Jervis, Jan. 15, to become rector of St. Patrick's Church, Newburgh. Father Salley went to Port Jervis twenty-one years ago as assistant to Rev. E. J. Flynn. In 1883 he went to New York as curate of the Church of the Nativity and two years later returned to Port Jervis and took charge of St. Mary's Church as Father Flynn's successor.

During Father Salley's pastorate the Port Jervis church has prospered both spiritually and temporally and his departure to a larger field is regretted by all his parishioners. His successor has not yet been named.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy, than by any other. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Permanently Cures Scrofula,

which is one of the worst afflictions of the human race, and comes from impure blood.

Eczema,

a most offensive and uncomfortable affection of the skin, also due to impure blood.

Salt Rheum,

a torment to the flesh, a disfigurement to the body, and a drain on the system, also due to vitiated blood.

Pimples,

which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face divine anything but a thing of beauty, but which are Nature's advertisement of foul blood.

Catarrh,

which very often comes from a chronic affection of the circulation, is a constant offense to one's self and all his friends.

Rheumatism,

which all authorities now attribute to various additions in the blood, which this great blood purifier of the age, Hood's Sarsaparilla, corrects.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared only by C. F. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 2c.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Two million Americans suffer the torturing pains of dyspepsia. No need to. Burdock Blood Bitters cure. At any drug store.

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OGDEN & SHIMER, King's Pharmacy

(ESTABLISHED 1882.)

Cor. West Main and South Sts.

TELEPHONE 123.

GOOD SLEIGHS

and Where to Get Them.

WE SELL

Sterevant - Larabee Co.'s

Sleighs Only

They are the best in the market, and we are selling them so low that you can buy one as cheap as the lowest of any good make.

All have movable trimmings.

EMPIRE STATE WAGON CO. LTD..

No. 243 North Street, Middletown

25,000

QUININE PILLS,

2 Grain, Full Weight,

30C per 100.

W. D. OLNEY, DRUGGIST, 4 E. MAIN ST.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

We Give a Tip or Two

First—Buy your goods

our closing out sale. Pr

so reduced as to be alm

of sight.

Look Here—50c neckwa

at 25c, (nice goods) linen col-

lars 5c; \$1.75 and \$2 flanne

lined Underwear at 75c now;

Boys' Overcoats and Reefers

at half price; Men's and Boys'

50c Caps at 25c. And all

CUSTOM MADE goods you can

buy at ready-made prices.

Tip 2d is This—Make your

selections as soon as possible.

We have but a short time to

stay now.

GEO. W. YOUNG.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Isn't it

About time you began to arrange for the wagons you will need in the spring? If you want something built on plans of your own, come in and let us figure with you. The more time we have to get them out the better work we can give you.

MIDDLETOWN WAGON CO.

If you want good, clean Coal and Full Value for your money, you should not forget us.

ROYCE & MAPES,

No. 10 Henry St.

COD LIVER OIL.

That is pure beyond question. Prepared from fresh livers and may be relied on as being the BEST and is free from the unpleasant odor accompanying the inferior quality. Large bottles 50c.

J. Erskine Mills,

Druggist, North Street

FOR SALE.

New Eight-Room Cottage.

Situate on Gardner Ave. Enquire of

CASE & TAYLOR

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

15 North St., Stern's Building.

MADE ME A MAN

AXA TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE all kinds of Venereal Diseases, including Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all other blood-poisoning diseases. They are the only medicine that will cure these diseases without any pain or inconvenience. They are sold by all druggists and chemists.

NEW

Buckwheat Flour.

Ketcham & Behme,

Millers, 15 Montgomery St.

TELEPHONE CALL 274.

SANTAL-MIDY

These Capsules are superior to all other capsules for the cure of Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all other blood-poisoning diseases. They are sold by all druggists and chemists.

For further information, write to the manufacturer, Dr. J. C. Santal, 100, Rue de la Harpe, Paris, France.

BARNET MURDERED.

Captain McClusky Convinced That He Was Poisoned.

DR. DOUGLASS CONFIRMS THE STORY

Says Headache Powders Contained Cyanide of Mercury—Barnet's Body Not Exhumed—Mollineux Did Not Buy Silver Holder.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Powders sent by mail to Henry C. Barnet shortly before his death at the Knickerbocker Athletic club contained cyanide of mercury, the same poison as sent to Harry Cornish later with a silver bottle holder. Captain McClusky of the detective bureau is convinced that "the same mind sent the two poisons."

Roland Burnham Mollineux was not the purchaser of the silver holder sent to Cornish, according to the young woman who sold it.

The purchaser of the holder mentioned to the saleswoman in the Newark store that he wanted it for a bottle of bromo seltzer.

This is the summary of the information gained by yesterday's inquiry into the poisoning of Mrs. Adams by a drug sent to Harry Cornish, athletic director of the Knickerbocker Athletic club. While the statement that Barnet's body had been exhumed is denied, the real feature of the story that cyanide of mercury in a disguised form had been sent to him, as to Cornish, has strong confirmation in a statement made by Dr. Henry Beaman Douglass to Captain McClusky.

Although Dr. Douglass gave a certificate that Barnet's death, on Nov. 10, was due to facial diphtheria, in his statement he says Barnet told him of receiving a package of Kutnow powders by mail, one of which had made him ill. Barnet remarked that he was "a fool for taking anything that came by mail."

During Barnet's illness, Dr. Douglass states, his tongue and the edges of his gums became sore, slight symptoms of mercurial poisoning. After Barnet's death Dr. Douglass had an analysis of the powders made and tests showed that the powders contained cyanide of mercury.

With Bartow S. Weeks, Roland Burnham Mollineux yesterday visited Hart-degen's jewelry store in Newark, N. J. Miss Miller, who sold the silver holder said Mollineux did not at all resemble the purchaser of the holder. Mollineux is smooth shaven. The purchaser had a red Van Dyke beard.

Captain McClusky said that he had received a verbal report from Dr. Witthaus, who is making a chemical analysis of the contents of the bottle of bromo seltzer sent to Cornish. The captain said that Dr. Witthaus had found poison in the contents, but he refused to state what was the nature of the poison.

Army Beef Scandal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The war investigating commission has decided to make a thorough investigation of the complaints made about the beef furnished the army in the expeditionary campaigns. Summons was made yesterday for the appearance before the commission next Friday of Major Daily the chief surgeon at the army headquarters at Tampa prior to the departure of the Shafter expedition, who made a vigorous report, forwarded by General Miles, in condemnation of the beef. The Swift Packing company of Chicago will be heard next Monday in defense of the supplies. There was only one witness yesterday, Colonel James M. Moore, assistant quartermaster general of the army, who appeared merely to correct some errors in the report of previous testimony.

Railroad Thieves Captured.

GENEVA, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The Geneva police have succeeded in running to catch a band of robbers, three in number, who have been robbing the Central Hudson and Lehigh Railroad company for the past six months. Chief Kane suspected that the robbers were some time ago, but was unable to obtain enough evidence to warrant their arrest. Detective Wilkins of the Central Hudson, Chief Kane and Officer Merry arrested the men Monday night. They immediately searched the house of the arrested men and recovered two wagon loads of plunder, amounting in value to \$500, but think this is only about half of it. The men are James Hogan, Gus Hogan and Julius Smith, all Poles.

Schooner Ashore Near Boothbay, Me.

BOOTHBAY, Me., Jan. 4.—The British schooner Sabina, Captain McDonald, from St. John for New York with a cargo of plaster, went ashore on the east side of Fisherman's Island Monday night. A heavy sea was running and the craft rolled over and sunk in six fathoms of water. Both vessel and cargo will be a total loss. The crew saved little of their effects. They staid all night on Fisherman's Island and yesterday came here, taking the steamer for Portland.

The Illinois Legislature.

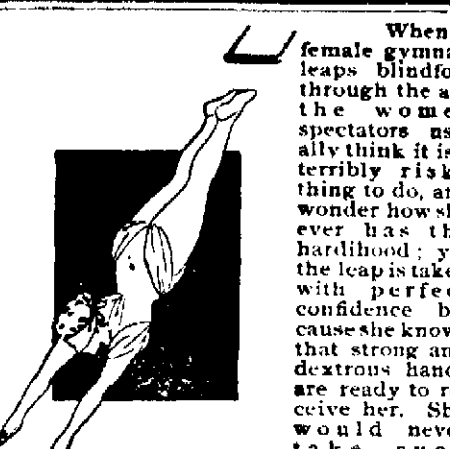
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—Candidates for office last night to select candidates for offices of the legislature, which convenes today. The Republicans nominated Judge T. Y. Sherman for speaker of the house and Walter Ward for president of the senate. The Democrats agreed upon J. P. Mahoney for president of the senate and John P. McGorty for speaker of the house. The legislature is Republican in both branches.

Infraction Against Pottery Trust.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4. Judge Smith of the common pleas court yesterday, upon application of the Bell Pottery company of Findlay, O., allowed a temporary restraining order against 15 pottery companies in the state to prevent them from organizing a trust contrary to the statute, which prohibits such action. The hearing for a permanent injunction is set for Jan. 5.

Rec on Camp Black.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The annual report of Adjutant General Tillinghast is remarkable for the report of Major General Rec on Camp Black, which report claims that everything was in splendid shape there and that the commissary and medical departments were worthy of great praise. This is in face of the criticisms that were made by the newspapers.



When a female gymnast leaps blindfold through the air, the women spectators usually think it is a terribly risky thing to do, and wonder how she ever does it. The leap is taken with perfect confidence because she knows that strong and athletic hands are ready to receive her. She would never take such chances at the hands of any but a trained and skillful athlete. That is where she is really more prudent than many of her sex.

Women who would shudder at the risks of a gymnastic performance take vastly more dangerous chances by trusting their life and health to the advice of some incompetent, uneducated person, when they are suffering from weakness.

Only a skilled, experienced physician is competent to prescribe remedies for the complicated ailments of the feminine organism. No mere nurse is fitted to deal with diseases which demand the utmost resources of medical science.

For nearly twenty years Dr. R. W. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., has given special, expert attention and study to the treatment of women's diseases. No physician in the United States has had more remarkable success in this particular field of practice.

His "Favorite Prescription" has cured more cases of obstinate female diseases than any other known remedy. No other medicine in the world so completely restores organic health and strength to suffering women.

Mrs. Jacob Schaffner, of Freeburg, Northampton Co., Pa., writes: "It is with pleasure that I write to let you know the great good I have received from your medicine and the self-treatment at home. I was troubled with female weakness, had pains in my back all the time, sometimes so severe that I could not sit in bed at night. I tried different doctors but they could not help me. Then my husband induced me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After taking six bottles I feel like a new woman. Thanks for your advice."

HUMPHREY'S

WITCH HAZEL OIL

C Piles or Hemorrhoids. Fissures & Fistulas. Burns & Scalds. Wounds & Bruises. Cuts & Sores. Boils & Tumors. Eczema & Eruptions. Salt Rheum & Tetter. Chapped Hands. Fever Blisters. Sore Lips & Nostrils. Corns & Bunions. Stings & Bites of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.

WILLIAMS' PILL

A SURE RELIEF TO WOMAN for all troubles peculiar to her sex. Send by mail or by our Agent. \$1.00 per box. WILLIAMS' MFG. CO., Proprs., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SOLD BY W. D. OLNEY, SOLE AGENT

MIDDLETOWN HAND LAUNDRY, 11 DEPOT ST.

M. A. HAWES,

Successor to Mrs. E. Allison, makes a specialty of doing the laundry work. All work washed and ironed by hand. Family washing our specialty. Goods called for and delivered.

Pain-Killer

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHES, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME.

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

FOR SALE BY F. M. PROCK.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

No. 31 West Main street, a three story building property and a very desirable location, directly opposite Canal street and in the immediate vicinity of the Amalgamated Milk Company, where hundreds of barrels of milk are daily. This naturally brings a large number of trade. It is seldom such property is offered or can be purchased. To a prudent purchaser it will be sold at a very low figure. Payment will be made to suit. Possession given Jan. 1st if desired.

GARDNER & McWILLIAMS,

25 North St., Lipfold Building

LADIES

DR. F. L. GARDNER'S Steel & Pennyroyal Treatment is the only and only FAVORITE for the cure of all female diseases. Price, \$1.00, sent by mail. Genuine sold only by F. L. Gardner, 100, Rue de la Harpe, Paris, France.

To the Young Face

Perron's Ovarian Tonic gives fresher charms; to the old, renewed youth. Try it.

When a female gymnast leaps blindfold through the air, the women spectators usually think it is a terribly risky thing to do, and wonder how she ever does it. The leap is taken with perfect confidence because she knows that strong and athletic hands are ready to receive her. She would never take such chances at the hands of any but a trained and skillful athlete. That is where she is really more prudent than many of her sex.

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His "Favorite Prescription" has cured more cases of obstinate female diseases than any other known remedy. No other medicine in the world so completely restores organic health and strength to suffering women.

LaGrippe is Here.

With the first chilling frosts from the north it was ushered into our midst. Then will it be well for those persons with robust nerves. Strong nerves, plenty of vitality and an abundance of resistive power are the only sure safeguards against this grim destroyer. The best way to obtain these desirable qualities is to build up and strengthen the nerve forces with Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve. If you are exhausted from the need to be nervous and run down from overwork, care or business strain, you should lose no time in getting this great nerve builder and brain food.

"LaGrippe left me very much run down, nervous, exhausted, without appetite and unable to sleep. My physicians did their best for me but I did not improve. I learned of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve and began taking it. The result was almost magical. I began to grow better at once, could sleep well at night, my appetite returned and I was soon as strong and well as ever."

MRS. GALEN HUMPHREY, Box 72, Warrenton, Mo.

All druggists are authorized to sell Dr. Miles' Nerve in a guarantee that the first bottle will benefit or money will be refunded. Be sure and get Dr. Miles' Nerve. Write for free booklet on heart and nerves.

Dr. J. C. Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

it is what a

cough may

lead to

that makes

it so

dangerous.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is a medicine that has been used for generations. It is sold by druggists generally.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

PERFECT FITS, BEST WORKMANSHIP and Reasonable Prices.

STEPHEN WOLF,

33 North St., Adams Building, Up Stairs

FOR SALE

\$25 per Acre

has a good Orange county farm of 125 acres, 2 miles from Orléans and about same distance from Howards Depot. Good 8-room house, excellent barn and wagon house combined, 80x30, basement stable for 20 cars, running spring water in barn, good orchard finely watered.

A. V. BOAK,

Real Estate Agent, 35 North St.

HOW DO YOU HEAT YOUR HOUSE?

Let Me Give You an Estimate

HOT WATER OR STEAM HEAT.

JOSEPH O. EBNER,

No. 84 Wickham Ave. Telephone 246

WE INVITE!

Your attention to our stock of California, Oregon and Washington Prunes. We have some of the finest brands in assorted sizes. Choice quality Molasses Syrup, Maple Syrup and White Comb Honey.

MAPES BROS.,

Grocers, West Main St., Corner Mill. Telephone 155.

Mott's Nerve Pills

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all nervous diseases, such as Nervous Prostration, Falling of the Stomach, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. \$1.00 per box by mail, 6 boxes for \$5.00. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Prop's, Cleveland, Ohio.

Before and After Taking.

Before and After Taking.

Before and After Taking.

Before and After Taking.

Before and After Taking.

SITUATION AT ILOILO

The Insurgents Refuse to Let Armed Americans Land.

REBEL RE-ENFORCEMENTS ARRIVING.

Coming in From Neighboring Islands—Native Troops Drilling on the Beach—California Volunteers Leave Manila.

MANILA, Jan. 4.—Advices just received from Iloilo say the rebels at a meeting on Saturday ratified the action of a delegation which assured the Americans that they might land unarmed, but that if the latter landed armed the natives would be uncontrollable.

It is further said that every preparation is being made for resistance upon the part of the rebels and that reinforcements are arriving from Negros and the neighboring islands in spite of the efforts of the United States cruiser Baltimore and the gunboat Arizona to scare them with sea-lights. The Spanish gunboat El Cano is still at Iloilo, but as her status is not defined she has not been molested. It is understood that she is destined to go to Zamboanga, a town of the Philippine Islands on the southwest extremity of the island of Mindanao.

The American troops are restless, and the rebels are drilling on the beach evenings and mornings in full view of the American expedition, which is still adroit.

The California volunteers were embarked on four transports yesterday. Their destination is unknown.

The natives here are quiescent, but watchful.

Castine Ordered to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In accordance with Admiral Dewey's request for several light draft gunboats for service in the rivers and shallow harbors of the Philippine archipelago, the navy department has ordered the gunboat Castine to proceed to Manila. The Castine is now at Havana, where she participated in the evacuation ceremonies on Jan. 1. Admiral Dewey made the request about a month ago, but no vessels of light draft were available then and the Castine would probably not have been ordered away at this time were it not for the situation at Iloilo and other places controlled by the insurgents.

Roosevelt Pardon Rules.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Governor Roosevelt has established a code of rules to govern his consideration and determination of applications for pardons and commutations of sentence. He will not exercise executive clemency in behalf of a man who has been convicted of murdering or abusing his wife, nor will he pardon any habitual criminal. His mercy will be shown only to those whose sentence seems to have been too severe or whose commission of a crime was the result of influence.

Italian Steamer Abandoned.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch to Lloyd's says the Italian steamer Voorwaarts, which left Amsterdam on Dec. 15 and touched at Cardiff on Dec. 20, has been abandoned near Treve head on the west Cornwall coast. She went ashore in the gale that has been raging in the Irish channel. Eleven members of the crew who put off in boats were drowned. Nine who clung to the rigging were rescued by the coast guard lifeboat. There is six feet of water in the Voorwaarts' hold.

Candidates For Aldridge's Place.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Two more names are prominently mentioned as probable selections by Governor Roosevelt for appointment as superintendent of public works. They are John A. Webber of Buffalo, who is a former immigration commissioner, and Frank Lyman of Brooklyn, who is an ex-assistant superintendent of public works of that city. At a late hour last night Governor Roosevelt said that no determination had been reached relative to this appointment.

Wayne MacVeach Improving.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Hon. Wayne MacVeach, who has been quite ill with the grip, continues to improve. His system has been considerably weakened by disease, but by careful nursing his physician believes he will recover in a reasonable time. Hon. John W. Foster, formerly secretary of state, is one of the latest victims of the grip, due to exposure at the funeral of Ambassador Romero on Sunday last. The attack is a mild one.

Estimates For New Warships.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Secretary Long has sent detailed estimates to congress for the 15 new warships he recommended to be constructed in his annual report. The figures are: For armor and armor for all the ships, \$11,680,000, and for construction and engineering, \$26,000,000.

Peruvian Politics.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Jan. 4.—Senator G. E. Hurlingham, vice president of Peru, yesterday formally announced that he would not be a candidate for the Peruvian presidency and that he was favorable to the candidature of Senator Eduardo Romo, senator from Arequipa.

Spanish Cabinet Crisis.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—It is expected that on Saturday next Senor Sagasta will submit to the queen regent the question of confidence in the cabinet, and it is expected that her majesty's decision will be given promptly, so as to allow a speedy settlement of the cabinet crisis.

Ireland Won't Go to the Conference.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says, "The pope will forbid Archbishop Ireland to represent the United States at the disarmament conference because the Vatican is not to be represented."

Skaters Drowned.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., Jan. 4.—While skating on the Juniata river, near Alexandria, this county, Alfred Jones, aged 39, and Morris Knight, aged 15, broke through the ice and were drowned.

Executioner to General Guenther.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The government has issued an executioner to Mr. Richard Guenther of Wisconsin, who succeeds Mr. Frank Mason as United States consul at Frankfurt.

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